Case 1:1	.2-cv-01369-LPS	Docun	nent 142	Filed 11/19	9/15	Page 1 of 49 PageID #: 3062
1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT					
2	IN AND FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE					
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4	KICKFLIP, I	NC.,				: CIVIL ACTION
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7	FACEBOOK, I	NC.,				: NO. 12-1369 (LPS)
8		_				
9	Wilmington, Delaware					
10	Wednesday, October 7, 2015 Telephone Conference					
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12	BEFORE:		HONORA	BLE <b>LEONA</b>	ARD I	P. STARK, Chief Judge
13	APPEARANCES:					
14						
15	MORRIS JAMES, LLP BY: KENNETH L. DORSNEY, ESQ.					
16	and					
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1 APPEARANCES: (Continued) 2 COVINGTON & BURLING, LLP 3 THOMAS O. BARNETT, ESQ., JONATHAN GIMBLETT, ESQ., and 4 LAUREN S. WILLARD, ESQ. (Washington, District of Columbia) 5 Counsel for Facebook, Inc. 6 7 8 9 - 000 -10 PROCEEDINGS 11 (REPORTER'S NOTE: The following telephone 12 conference was held in chambers, beginning at 10:33 a.m.) THE COURT: Good morning, everybody. This is 13 14 Judge Stark. Who is there, please? MR. DORSNEY: Good morning, Your Honor. For our 15 16 plaintiff Kickflip, it's Ken Dorsney from Morris James; and 17 my co-counsel, Derek Newman and Derek Linke from Newman DuWors 18 THE COURT: Okay. 19 MR. SCHLADWEILER: Good morning, Your Honor. 20 This is Ben Schladweiler and David Ross from Ross Aronstam 21 & Moritz on behalf of Facebook. We're joined today by 22 Jonathan Gimblett, Tom Barnett, Lauren Willard, and Sonya Laura Pasteur from Covington. 23 24 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much. For the 25 record, and I do have my court reporter here, of course, it

is our case of Kickflip Inc. versus Facebook Inc., Civil Action No. 12-1369-LPS. And this discovery dispute today relates to a Facebook request for production of documents and possibly logging of documents that are being withheld on the basis of privilege.

So let me start with Facebook. Please go ahead.

MR. GIMBLETT: Good morning, Your Honor. This
is Jonathan Gimblett for Facebook.

Just to give a little bit of context for today's call, the starting point for the teleconference is the declarations that Kickflip filed on April the 17th on behalf of Eric Benisek, an outside counsel, and Christopher Smoak, their Chief Technology Officer admitting that the asset transfer agreement that Kickflip had previously represented was completed on December the 15th of 2009 was actually created in March of 2012 in the midst of an IRS tax audit and backdated in order to secure tax benefits.

So we had a telephone conference on June 12th in which Kickflip highlighted two issues related to these disclosures which we contended required further investigation:

One was whether the December agreement was created for a fraudulent purpose and as such was null and void ab initio and cannot be relied upon by the Court to establish Kickflip's standing to go pursue this suit.

And the second issue is whether, given the

seriousness of Kickflip's repeated misrepresentations both to Facebook and the Court, whether there had been a lack of due diligence in discovery that might wind to sanctions.

At the end of that conference, you indicated that was not reasonable and for us or indeed for the Court to want to better understand what had happened, how it had happened, and what, if any, of the implications were for the litigation, and you ordered discovery as the way to get at those facts.

So during the course of discovery since then,
Facebook has raised a number of concerns with Kickflip
concerning the scope of its production. After trying to
narrow those differences as much as possible, we've asked
you today to address just a few remaining issues which we
believe go to the heart of the inquiry that you ordered in
June. And this might be a good moment to pause and ask
whether you would like us to take all three issues at the
same time or whether you would like to go one by one.

at once, but let me preface it by asking you, it's not entirely clear to me how the three issues relate to each other, so to be concrete, if I required them to do the privilege log you are asking for and then allowed them to also submit the documents for in camera review that they're proposing, would that potentially take care of today's

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issues or is there a third something else that you are asking for today?

MR. GIMBLETT: No. Well, I summarize it by saying there are two principal things that we're asking for today:

The first, we're asking that you order production of documents related to November and December agreements, just documents created prior to October the 14th, 2013.

And the second thing we're asking is that you order that they search for and log documents related to two of our document requests that go directly to the question of their due diligence.

The third issue is this: The parties have already agreed to that Kickflip will submit certain documents for in camera review. We put that in the letter so that it would be plain on the face of the letter that that issue would be before the Court. I don't think there is much disagreement except that we will probably ask you to order or permit us to submit a short brief if it's submitted to the Magistrate Judge.

THE COURT: Well, with that, go ahead and address the two or three issues as you see them.

MR. GIMBLETT: Right. So let me start with the question of the documents related to November and December

agreements.

We were deliberately narrow in our document requests concerning these agreements asking only that Kickflip and its litigation counsel produce documents created on or before October the 14th, 2013. The significance of that date is that that was when Kickflip introduced the December agreement into the litigation, submitting it to the Court in support of its contention that there is no need for discovery on standing, and discovery on standing that the Court has in fact already ordered.

Now, we now know, what we didn't know at the time, that the December agreement was created not on December the 15th, 2009 but only seven months before the initiation of this litigation. And we also know, as a result of the most recent phase of document production, that the specific reasons why it was created and then backdated to December 2009 was to serve personal financial needs and in view of anticipated Facebook lawsuit.

So with the benefit of that knowledge, it seems quite likely to us that litigation counsel's documents referring to agreements in the period before they introduced the December agreements will disclose important facts.

Those facts might include whether there was fraudulent intent on Kickflip's part in representing this is an agreement to December the 15th, 2009; what Kickflip's

understanding was of the effect of the November agreement on its standing; and what litigation counsel knew at the time they submitted this agreement about the true circumstances of its creation.

As we have set out in our letter brief, we believe that there are two bases on which the Court should order production of these documents: First, they fall squarely within the claim language of the waiver found by the Court in its order of January 21, this year. And that order, actually the memorandum opinion accompanying the order, you stated the way that extended two, but only two, the November and December agreements, including the notice for and the effects of entering into them as well as the negotiation, performance, and implementation of these agreements.

Now, Kickflip has argued that that formulation should be read to mimic the way the specific examples of license that you stated were within the scope. Namely, the motives for and entering into the agreement, negotiation, performance, et cetera; but if you look at the January 21 memorandum, in context, it is quite clear that is not, that wasn't the basis for the reasoning.

In fact, the memorandum cites two things that Facebook has requested be included within the scope of the waiver: The first point was any documents previously

withheld as privileged relating to November and December agreements. And the second was any documents reviewed or relied upon by Mr. Smoak in drafting his earlier declaration.

And the decision you reached basically granted the first of those requests and denied the second request which you thought would unduly risk requiring Kickflip to disclose communications outside the subject matter.

So we believe that the wording of the waiver as expressed in the January 21 order is clear, and that documents related to the November/December agreement, which is precisely what we are asking for are covered by it.

There is a second basis, however, if you conclude differently on the scope of the waiver, and that is the exception to the attorney-client privilege. Here, the case law of the Third Circuit is clear. We cited a case in our letter brief which makes clear that the attorney-client privilege is broken where there is a reasonable basis to suspect that the privilege holder was committing or intending to commit a crime of fraud and that the attorney-client communications or attorney work product were used in the furtherance of the alleged crime of fraud.

Now, in their responsive letter brief, Kickflip has suggested that that doesn't apply because there is no suggestion that litigation counsel participated in the fraud.

If we look, though, at the case we cited, that

is very clear that the knowledge of litigation counsel is neither here nor there. This is the case In Re: Grand

Jury Investigation, 445 F.3d 266. And the specific language

I'm citing can be found at 279, note 4, where it states,

"Of course, the crime fraud exception applies even when an attorney is unaware that the client is engaged in or planning a crime."

Again, from the circumstances here, the disclosure that the December agreement was actually created seven months before the beginning of this litigation, that it was created specifically with a view to establishing a record on ownership for this litigation, we believe that that constitutes ample grounds to suspect that the documents that we're after may well establish fraudulent intent on Kickflip's part.

If there are no questions on that part, on that item, I can move on to the second issue.

THE COURT: Go on to the second issue, and then we'll come back and I'll ask my questions. Go ahead.

MR. GIMBLETT: So the second issue relates to the logging of documents relating to Kickflip's discovery efforts. And the two issues addressed in the relevant documents requests covered by this issue goes to the heart of the concerns discussed on the June 12th teleconference.

Firstly, what, if any, action Kickflip and its counsel took to establish the true dates of the December

agreements creation after Facebook began to raise questions about it in February of this year.

And, second, what, if any, evidence there is to support Mr. Benisek's contention in his April 17th declaration that he suffered a hard drive failure in 2012 in which he lost many otherwise responsive documents. And that was a hard drive failure for which there had been no disclosure prior to April the 17th, 2015.

Now, we've tread carefully around these issues in view of Kickflip's assertion that any such documents are privileged. We're not asking today that you order production of responsive documents, only that you order that they be searched for, and that they be listed on a privilege log.

That treatment is consistent with Kickflip's assertion the documents are privileged. It does represent a limited modification of the Court's default standard on discovery which provides that normally there is no requirement for counsel to load documents created after the beginning of litigation, but that is a default standard and by definition default standards can be departed from when the circumstances require.

In our view, the circumstances here are utterly extraordinary, and particularly in view of the concerns aired by the Court in June, it's amply warranted we believe

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that that departure from the default standard be required.

We believe that locating these documents will be a useful next step. Firstly, if Kickflip can find no such documents, that will establish important facts relevant to their diligence and potentially relevant to your discretion on the discovery sanctions. But if it does find documents, the log may well disclose or potentially in camera review may disclose whether an exceptions privilege such as the crime fraud exception applies to those documents.

And then very quickly on the third issue, the question of in camera review. Kickflip has already agreed to submit certain specified documents for in camera review. They have done so on the condition that they could be reviewed by the Magistrate Judge.

We don't oppose that request. We think it is to your discretion. We do see some potential inefficiency in asking the Magistrate Judge who is not aware or educated with the facts of this case to do this from scratch and therefore if that is the way that you order in camera review to be conducted, we would ask that you allow us to submit a short brief memo of five pages so that we can provide the context necessary to help the Magistrate Judge support any information of relevance here.

So we let me pause there, and if you have any questions I'll be happy to answer them.

THE COURT: I do.

In terms of the logging request, one of the criticisms from Kickflip is that you are essentially in their view requiring them potentially to log sort of daily activities over the course of this litigation, potentially every communication they've had, that is, litigation counsel has had with their client, and that that would therefore be unduly burdensome even under the circumstances here.

Respond to that.

MR. GIMBLETT: Well, the context of the request we explained in the June 12th teleconference was that beginning in February, 2015, we flagged on numerous occasions to Kickflip and to its counsel that there are serious questions about whether the December agreement was actually created in December of 2009. We did so at the deposition of Mr. Smoak on February the 25th, I think it was. We did so fuller in RFPs specifically asking Kickflip to produce any document that referenced the December agreements with its creation date. We did so in our supplementary brief on summary judgment.

What necessitated it at the time was a statement in Kickflip's reply brief, supplementary reply brief that there was no basis for our contention that the question mark as to when the December agreement was created.

So if there was a concern here about this being an unbounded request, I think that we could specify a time

range for the request which would cover those concerns specifically. I could see this being a request for documents created on or before January the 21st, 2015, for example, which would cover all of those events that I just recounted and demonstrate whether in fact Kickflip or its counsel did anything between our first raising this issue in February and their statements in late April, that those are the basis for our contention to actually investigate the facts.

THE COURT: Would you be agreeable to a back-end cutoff date for the logging of, I don't know, April or thereabouts?

MR. GIMBLETT: Yes, I think the logical back-end date would be April the 17th, which was the date on which the Benisek and Smoak declarations were submitted. So up to, and including, that date.

THE COURT: And then --

MR. GIMBLETT: The request about --

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. GIMBLETT: I'm sorry, Your Honor. So that relates to our request on the question of the creation date of the agreement.

The other part of our request was the documents relating to the alleged failure of Mr. Benisek's hard drive. That I don't see that being quite so easily limited

in time. Mr. Benisek has represented that the failure happened at some point in 2012. He can't say exactly when.

I think we would be interested in seeing any documents in the beginning in 2012 on which that substantiates that we had this hard drive failure. I don't believe it's that burdensome a request because Kickflip can use, quite easily use such search terms that would pull up correspondence between themselves and Mr. Benisek or perhaps litigation counsel, documents that reference a hard drive failure or a laptop failure.

THE COURT: Okay. And in terms of really the first issue about the production of documents, I guess my first question is, do you agree that the documents already produced establish at least that litigation counsel were not involved in the actual backdating of the December agreement?

MR. GIMBLETT: I think we want to see the kinds of the documents before we draw any hard and fast conclusions because the course of this litigation has demonstrated how much misunderstanding can evolve on the basis of new disclosures.

I will say that I think there are certain documents that would support that contention and the fact that apparently they were engaged in April 2012 when the agreement was created in March of 2012. That is not the only issue in play here, though. Another issue is what

their knowledge was at the time the December agreement was introduced into the litigation in October of 2013. And I think in a general context here, it's reasonable to suspect that there may be information in these documents that go to that issue.

I would also flag -- and this is something that we mentioned in our submission before the June hearing -- the curious objection as proposed by Kickflip's counsel during a deposition of Mr. Smoak in November of 2013. When I asked Mr. Smoak, the question was:

"Question: At the time this agreement was concluded, December the 15th, 2009, Gambit Labs was already operating the GetGambit Internet payment business, wasn't it?"

And the response or the objection was:

"Mr. Newman: Objection. Misstates the date of the agreement, vague as to time."

And my follow-up question asks Kickflip's counsel to explain the basis of that objection and was followed by a long silence and nervous station.

So I think there are facts in the record which gives a basis to suspect that those documents could be educative.

THE COURT: And what was the timing of that deposition?

MR. GIMBLETT: It was November the 25th, 2013.

And the document item is 62, Exhibit 2, and the text that I just read out was page 71.

THE COURT: And that was before the time that you put the plaintiff on notice that you had some suspicions about the date of the agreement; correct?

MR. GIMBLETT: Correct. It was about 15 months before we did so.

of the crime fraud exception to the attorney-client privilege, your argument I think is not whether or not there was fraudulent intent in connection with the backdating that evidently occurred I think around 2012 but whether or not there was fraudulent intent by litigation counsel introducing that backdated document into the case in this court. Is that generally your position?

MR. GIMBLETT: I think it is possible we might discover facts going to either of those frauds. And you are right, there are two different frauds at issue here. One is a potential tax fraud in the initial backdating and the second is a potential fraud on the Court by representing this is an agreement of December the 15th, 2009 when we have reason to suspect that did certainly and potentially as litigation counsel knew that that was not the case. I wouldn't exclude that the documents we're asking for would

have information relevant to both of those frauds.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Let me hear from Kickflip, please.

MR. NEWMAN: Thank you. Good morning, Your Honor. This is Derek Newman.

The first of Facebook's first two issues is whether litigation counsel's documents relating or referring to the November or December agreements that are otherwise privileged and work product are within the scope of the January 21 waiver.

They are not. The January 21 waiver concerned attorney-client communications that occurred before litigation counsel was ever engaged. And, in fact, when the parties briefed how narrow or broad that waiver should be, Kickflip sought a narrow waiver and Facebook sought an extraordinarily broad waiver.

Facebook originally sought, as Mr. Gimblett acknowledged, any documents reviewed or relied upon by Mr. Smoak in drafting his declaration concerning the subject matters as to which Kickflip in Volume 11 had waived privilege. And presumably Facebook sought that because if there was a waiver, documents that he reviewed when he signed a declaration causing that waiver are relevant.

But the Court rejected that and found that the waiver only extends to the November and December agreements,

including the motives for and effects of entering them as well as the negotiation, performance, and implementation of those agreements.

The Court noted that expanding the waiver beyond that, in other words, allowing the disclosure of documents that Smoak reviewed when he waived the privilege, expanding the waiver beyond that would encompass a lot more than Facebook was entitled to. And the Court wrote that it would unduly risk requiring Kickflip to disclose communications outside the subject matter of what is disclosed in the declaration.

All the documents that Facebook seeks now are outside the subject matter of what was disclosed in the January 2014 declaration. And if the Court did not extend the waiver to communications that Mr. Smoak reviewed to prepare a declaration actually waiving the privilege, then the Court should not allow communications among counsel that weren't in connection with waiving the privilege and don't relate to the execution of the November/December agreements.

We have to keep in mind that the privilege that
was waived was about legal advice given before litigation
counsel was ever engaged. And that is the scope of the
waiver. The waiver can't be prospective. It can't relate to
advice that occurs long after the waiver occurred. It can't
relate to advice that is outside the scope of the advice given

that was waived which occurred before litigation counsel was ever engaged.

The attorney-client privilege is absolute. It can be waived, and it was here, and the Court found the scope of that waiver, but it is absolute. And the waiver here is limited to communications before March 2013 about why the parties entered into the November and December agreements.

We were engaged after that. And for that reason, the waiver cannot extend to communications with litigation counsel that occurred long after that.

Now, Facebook argues that these documents are relevant, the documents they seek. And they might be, but the privilege is absolute.

Relevance is not the standard. And, in fact, generally, the communications between an attorney and a client in connection with litigation is always relevant to that litigation. It doesn't mean that there is an additional waiver of the privilege.

The second issue that Facebook presents is whether litigation counsel should search for and log all work product and privilege communications about three issues: when the December agreement was created, Mr. Smoak's April 2015 declaration, and Benisek's hard drive failure.

Litigation counsel should not have to undertake that burden. Again, there is no attorney-client privilege waiver for litigation counsel's review and analysis of the December agreement, or Mr. Smoak's declaration, or the hard drive failure.

The crime fraud exception doesn't apply because litigation counsel was not engaged until April 2012. So if there is an exception, and I don't think there is, but if there is, it would apply to Mr. Benisek, his firm, but not to litigation counsel, because we weren't involved at the time, at the time that the alleged fraud occurred.

And there is not fraud on the Court as Facebook now argues. We filed this declaration of Mr. Smoak and Mr. Benisek disclosing it as soon as we learned about it. It wasn't prompted by anything. It's not like Facebook asked us to file a declaration or the Court had some suspicions and asked us to look into it.

I think the Court and Facebook was as surprised by the declaration as we were to learn that the document was executed after December of 2009. So there wouldn't be a fraud on the Court and any document relating to a hard drive failure would be available from Eric Benisek. You don't need to search my files for it.

I don't know if I have any documents relating to the hard drive failure, but I do know that it would take

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hours and hours to search through all the e-mails, even using search terms to uncover that.

The burden to search among documents is substantial, and that burden far outweighs any futility. It doesn't bear on the issue of standing or the validity of the agreement that was signed seven months before litigation commenced. All the documents that are in my files are privileged and work product. And there is no purpose in logging them because there would be no reason why we would have to disclose them.

The third issue that Facebook raises is whether the Court should review seven specific documents that Facebook requested.

The background on that is Eric Benisek sent his declaration to my firm attached to an e-mail. We produced that e-mail because it is not privileged. We don't enjoy a privilege with Eric Benisek. He was never our co-counsel. We never worked together with him, so we produced that.

Facebook then wanted litigation counsel's e-mail with internal work product and privilege communications about our communications with Eric Benisek.

We provided that, although we redacted the internal work product and privileged communications. And now Facebook would like the Court to review seven e-mails that are between my firm and my co-counsel's firms about Eric Benisek

signing that declaration. And to avoid any doubt about propriety, we would agree to provide those seven e-mails to the Court for an in camera review, although we think it is unnecessary. We don't like the idea about privileged and internal work product going to the Court, but if the Court has a concern about propriety, we would do that.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. NEWMAN: What questions does the Court have?

THE COURT: Yes. So I guess going roughly in the order that you raised the issues.

First, on the scope of the waiver, you do agree, of course, that I have already found there to be waiver of privilege in this case. Correct?

MR. NEWMAN: Of course, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And when I look at the January

21st, 2015 opinion, we were not satisfied with either

party's proposal as to what the scope of the waiver should

be, but can you make any arguments that what we ultimately

decided was not pretty close to what Facebook asked us to

find was the scope of the waiver?

MR. NEWMAN: Your Honor, I agree that the Court found a broad waiver. It is provided in that memorandum and opinion. But the Court does limit it and gives an example of limiting it. Namely, when Mr. Smoak reviewed documents in connection with the waiver itself, the Court declined to

allow Facebook to see those documents and that is a lot more narrow than what Facebook desires here.

Communications with litigation counsel are not within the scope of the waiver in that memorandum order. To the extent that they are, then there is a new body of law being developed. Namely, that once there is a waiver, a client is never allowed to seek advice about the subject matter of that waiver because anything, past looking or future looking, is within the scope of the waiver, and I don't think the Court intended a waiver that broad.

The waiver was about the reasons for entering into the December and November agreements and the execution and implementation of them. All of that occurred before litigation counsel was engaged. Since it all occurred before litigation counsel was engaged, my communications with my client and my internal work product are not within the scope of that waiver.

THE COURT: Put aside whatever we intended by the breadth of that waiver in January of this year. If there were documents showing that you or other litigation counsel knew at the time that you presented the December agreement into this litigation that it was actually backdated, why is that it a document or a communication that I should not want to see as part of ultimately resolving whether this case should be in this court?

MR. NEWMAN: Before I answer that question, I feel compelled to state that we have always exercised candor to the Court, my law firm, my co-counsel. That is the reason why we filed this declaration that everyone was so surprised by.

Again, nothing prompted it, no one requested it.

We learned about when the December agreement was executed.

We conducted an internal investigation. In fact, I can

disclose that my firm conducted one, and Strange & Butler

conducted a separate investigation, and we did that

intentionally because we wanted to make sure that we were

clear on the facts.

THE COURT: Now, is that before --

MR. NEWMAN: We then contacted Eric Benisek --

THE COURT: Let me stop you there. Is that before or after Facebook started raising questions about the timing of the execution of the agreement?

MR. NEWMAN: After the time that Facebook raised questions. When Facebook raised questions, we consulted with our client. We didn't have a relationship with Eric Benisek. So we spoke with our client, and our client assured us of when the agreement was executed, and then later we learned otherwise. So we filed the declaration, and we asked Eric Benisek to file a declaration.

THE COURT: Right. But --

MR. NEWMAN: He drafted it, he drafted it entirely.

THE COURT: Let me stop you there. You at least initially on the call today I think were characterizing your disclosure and the declaration as entirely unprompted by any concern of the Court or any concern of Facebook. But I don't think that is quite right, and I think you have just acknowledged you undertook the investigation and the efforts in response to questions that Facebook was raising. Is that correct?

MR. NEWMAN: Yes, that is correct. But we had discovered nothing, and then when we did, we promptly filed the declaration. It wasn't in response to a request to file a declaration or a request to conduct that investigation.

We did that on our own, and we did it to exercise candor to the Court. We weren't involved in the earlier decision making.

I don't see a problem with the fact that the document was postdated. Others on this call and the Court perhaps may disagree. If I knew about this back in time, I would have said that it was signed in March of 2013, effective in December of 2009. It is proper under the law, and that is the position I would have taken.

I have no interest in convincing the Court that it was actually signed in December of 2009. It doesn't help

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or hurt my case. I think the facts are relevant. I would never have hid that from the Court. I don't believe that anyone intentionally hid that from the Court.

I believe my client, because I interrogated my client. I believe that my client understood the agreement was signed in December of 2009, not in 2013.

THE COURT: Okay. But coming back to I guess the other --

MR. NEWMAN: To the waiver --

The question then remains THE COURT: Hold on. why isn't this an area in which under the arguably unique circumstances here where there has already been a finding of a waiver of privilege, and then, thereafter, in response to questions about the timing of a document that your client interjected into the case in an effort to show that it has standing to bring this case, it later turned out that representations that were made, maybe they didn't have to be made but were made, as to the timing of that document turned out to be false? Why isn't this an area that the Court should continue to be particularly concerned with and arguably even err on the side of finding a waiver and allowing discovery so we can ultimately know what happened here. And perhaps it will all reflect what you have said, but if it doesn't, that would raise serious questions about whether this case should be here.

MR. NEWMAN: Your Honor, the Court should always be concerned about candor and propriety, compliance with the rules of ethics. So when Your Honor asks why shouldn't the Court be concerned, I think the Court should always be concerned.

But that doesn't mean there was a waiver. The privilege is absolute. And even if the Court has suspicions, and I hope the Court does not, that doesn't mean that there is an additional waiver. A waiver has to be intentional. The waiver is provided by case law. The exception, the crime fraud exception is the only one, and there has to be a basis for it. There is no basis here that suggests that our client used litigation counsel to perpetuate misstatement to Facebook or to the Court.

So my answer is the Court should absolutely be concerned, but that doesn't mean the privilege is waived. And when the Court says why shouldn't I order more discovery, I'm not saying that the Court shouldn't. Let's take discovery to its natural end. And I think that we have been very compliant in discovery. We have delivered documents. Discovery has been broad. There has been some third-party discovery. We have complied with it, produced everything.

There are going to be depositions. And Facebook should ask my client, and Facebook should ask Eric Benisek, and Facebook should ask any other witness about the

impropriety that it suspects and the Court should continue to have its concerns and let's follow it to the natural end, but that did not mean that there was an attorney-client waiver or a work product waiver.

THE COURT: In terms of the searching and the logging, how could it take hours and hours to search for whether or not you have any e-mails or other documents that reference a potential hard drive crash?

MR. NEWMAN: Your Honor, of the three subject matters that Facebook requests, the hard drive is probably the easiest one to search for. And my suspicion is that there is nothing. But we have thousands of e-mails between our firms and with our client, and I don't know if the search queries will result in, but words like "hard" and "drive" and "failure" would probably lead to thousands of documents that require substantial review to find documents that wouldn't assist here. They wouldn't assist here because any documents relating to Eric Benisek's hard drive failure would be in the custody and control of Eric Benisek, not within my custody or control.

And I will represent to the Court, I didn't know anything about a hard drive failure until I saw Eric Benisek's declaration. I doubt there are any e-mails on it.

THE COURT: The defendant is seeking documents that are potentially relevant to the diligence of the

efforts in discovering the timing of the December agreement and issues related to being forthright with the Court about the timing of that agreement and the interjection of that document with the agreement, the interjection of that document into the case and potential sanctions depending on what the results of all that are.

In that context, isn't it relevant what you all did in that January to April time frame? And I understand your argument I shouldn't just find a waiver based on relevance, but shouldn't I understand the circumstances here at least make you search for and log those documents?

MR. NEWMAN: No, Your Honor. The Court should not make us search for and log those documents because it wouldn't help in connection with resolving the issue, even the accusations, which I don't think there is a basis for that my firm did anything improper. We would spend hours and hours and hours. We'd have to hire an outside discovery vendor. This wouldn't assist in the resolution of the case. We would produce a privilege log that lists subject matters, wouldn't disclose the communication itself because of course that is privileged and it is work product. So we would have this substantial log that takes hours and hours and hours and hours to create but it wouldn't aid in the resolution of the matter.

The way that the resolution of the allegations

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should occur is that discovery should continue against my client, discovery can continue against third-party witness

Eric Benisek and his law firm and anyone else involved, but simply because it is relevant or there is a suspicion does not mean that there is a waiver or that the Court or parties are entitled to litigation counsel's privileged and work product communications.

any time a criminal defendant were on trial, his counsel's communications would be disclosed for the jury to see. And I'm not necessarily speaking of defense counsel at a criminal trial but any lawyers who advised him, and that's not the case. It is only the case if the lawyer's advice led to the perpetration of the crime, and here there is nothing here that suggests that.

The discovery is appropriate. The Court's concerns are appropriate. I agree that it is relevant, everything in my file is relevant to this case, but that does not mean there is a waiver or that we should have to undertake that substantial burden that is not going to result in the resolution of these issues.

THE COURT: And on the in camera review, you have a preference that if I go forward with that I should let the Magistrate Judge do it first. Can you help me understand why that would be?

MR. NEWMAN: Your Honor, I work with a team, and there is some on my team that believe since it is for the Court's consideration that this Court probably shouldn't review our internal files.

My personal belief is I'm not opposed to Your

Honor reviewing them, but they requested, some of my team

the Magistrate review them because it seems inappropriate

for this Court to review our internal communications unless

the Court actually finds that they're relevant to resolving

the issue.

THE COURT: Well, let me ask you this, Mr. Newman. Then we'll turn back to Mr. Gimblett.

This case, it is hard to exaggerate how hard it has been for it to get moving. We're still trying to resolve whether there is standing here. So I am concerned about whether or not I can help the case actually move forward. Do you have any thoughts on that generally but specifically with respect to whether I should bring another judicial officer into the case and, secondarily, whether I might regret taking it slowly as I hear you suggesting, which is let the discovery essentially that has already been noticed play out and then perhaps revisit the issues in front of me today.

So if you would speak to all of that and the progress of the case, I'd appreciate it.

MR. NEWMAN: Your Honor, I believe that the case should move forward on the merits. I believe the Court should rule on the pending summary judgment motion, but if I'm being accused of impropriety, and it sounds like perhaps I am, I don't know that it has been expressed but it is at least implied, I want to be as direct and forthcoming as I possibly can.

I don't want to disclose confidential attorney-client communications or work product. I don't want to spend and have my staff spend and have an electronic evidence vendor who I pay spend hours and hours and hours of time. But to the extent there is an alleged impropriety and the Court would like discovery to continue we're not going to oppose that effort, but really I think the case should proceed on the merits. I think the Court should decide the summary judgment motion based on standing. I think that Facebook has substantial discovery related to these ancillary issues.

I think Facebook has done a fantastic job at causing distraction, and I think that we have contributed to that distraction by filing a declaration that says statements made at deposition weren't true. And I take some responsibility for that because I represent a client that I didn't know the statements weren't true until we learned about it a few days before we filed the declaration.

I think the Court should allow the case to move forward on the merits and perhaps discovery that Facebook wants to undertake now could occur on a parallel track so that we could move forward and Facebook can continue its discovery on the impropriety, but the case won't be stalled anymore. I think the Court should move the case forward.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Mr. Gimblett, back to you. Respond as you wish.

MR. GIMBLETT: Thank you, Your Honor.

Well, firstly, on that last point, Facebook is thinking to get through the discovery on standing hopefully itself and regrets that we have had to come back to you several times because of facts that were represented to us proving to be false.

We do not believe that it makes any sense for the Court to move to the merits before it is established whether Kickflip has standing or not, and so it would be proper to conclude the current phase of discovery and then have supplementary briefing on the summary judgment motion and decide that motion before moving the case forward.

We believe that can be done pretty promptly, and that is why we come to the Court with these three very specific requests today.

I think if the Court orders the disclosures we've requested, we can finish off document production and

get through depositions and be before you on summary judgment pretty promptly.

On the question of privilege. Mr. Newman keeps saying that the privilege is absolute, which isn't really true because privilege can be subject to waivers. It can be subject to exceptions. And our contention today is that both the waiver and an exception, the crime fraud exception applies with regard to our request for documents related to the November and December agreements.

He also treats the privilege as if it belongs to him, but as we all know, attorney-client privilege belongs to the client, Kickflip. And Kickflip waived this privilege in January 2015 -- January of 2014 when it submitted the first Smoak declaration. That declaration treats this privilege as both a sword and a shield. Mr. Smoak had refused to answer questions relating to the reasons for the December agreement in his November 25th deposition. And in his declaration in January 2014, he set forth a very learned and erudite counter to the reasons, the legal reasons for that agreement. There are documents that we have requested from Kickflip that all predate that January 2015 waiver.

Now, as Mr. Newman pointed out, the starting point for that waiver were questions relating to the reasons for the December agreement.

We now know, and what we didn't know in January of 2014, that the reasons for the agreement specifically include creating a record of ownership to establish standing in this litigation. And, therefore, the documents that we are seeking up to October 2013 relate essentially to that core issue of the opinion waiver.

Finally, I would note that Mr. Newman has made much of the April 2012 engagement of his firm.

As I said earlier, in response to your question, I'm not going to draw any conclusions about what happened until I have seen the entire documentary record. One thing I do know from my own experiences, and it is not unheard of, for law firms to be talking to prospective clients before they get engaged. And so I certainly don't regard the date of the engagement letter in April 2012 as dispositive of the fact whether there was any discussion before that date, perhaps including March of 2012 between litigation counsel and Kickflip.

Moving on to the second issue. Mr. Newman mentioned that if there were any documents relating to the failure of Mr. Benisek's hard drive, those would be in the possession of Mr. Benisek.

While separately having a discussion with Mr.

Benisek about his production in this litigation, which

consisted of five documents, when we asked him why it was so

slim, one of the reasons that he put forward was that he had given huge amounts of information previously to Kickflip's litigation counsel, and he is refusing to produce anything that he has already given to counsel.

So knowing both that litigation counsel has those documents in his possession, knowing also that Mr. Benisek is declining to produce materials from that document set, that I think it would be, I think it is entirely appropriate to ask Kickflip's litigation counsel to do that search and to log what they find.

Third, the concern that Mr. Newman have stated I think is significantly overstated. As many lawyers do, I am confident, having searched through my files to find eventful documents that clients are asking me for, and usually I don't have to engage outside vendors to undertake that.

So I think what we have asked for is manageable, it's reasonable, and it certainly goes to the heart of the issues that concerned the Court back in June of this year.

THE COURT: All right. A couple more questions for you.

With respect to the scope of the waiver of the privilege as we found it in January, in our memorandum, it sounds like what you are saying is that the waiver should now be found to be a little broader than we found it there because of what we've learned about the dating of the

December agreement. Is that what you're saying? And, if so, do I really have a basis to do that?

MR. GIMBLETT: No, I think the language of the waiver speaks for itself in the January 22 order. You were very clear that it extended to the November and December agreements, and what we are asking for is documents relating to the November and December agreements. Certainly, what we have discovered since you found the waiver increases the relevance and the importance of Facebook being allowed to have discovery within the scope of the waiver, but it doesn't necessarily change what the limits of the waiver are.

exception, I understand your contention that it may apply even when the attorney is unaware that they're being used by the client to perpetuate a fraud or a crime, but you do need to show a basis to believe that the attorney was being used to perpetuate, say, the fraud. Do you not have to show that? And do you think you have made that showing at this point?

MR. GIMBLETT: We will have more to say on this when we make our supplementary submission on the summary judgment, but I think even the documents appended to Kickflip's submission for today's telephone conference goes some way towards establishing that. They include e-mail exchanges between Andrew Hunter or Kickflip and litigation counsel here in which Andrew Hunter forwards the December

agreement which he had signed just seven months previously and makes no disclosure whatsoever in the e-mail that this agreement was created in March 2012 and backdated.

So, yes, I think that even the limited documents we have seen so far give cause to believe that as of October 2012, Kickflip was using counsel to misrepresent this agreement. And I think it is quite likely that if you ordered the additional discovery as we requested, we will see more of that type.

articulated I think that I should give you the documents that you are seeking, the first of the issues today, is either to find that it's within the scope of the waiver I have already found or, if not, I understood you to be saying I need to find today that you have made out a case adequate, met your burden to show application of the crime fraud exception.

Are you taking that position that you have met your burden there or only that you think you are on your way to making that?

MR. GIMBLETT: No, we believe that the burden is met on the basis of what we already know about the way in which the December agreement was created and how it was presented to the Court. Obviously, in a three-page letter brief for today's teleconference, we didn't really have the

pleasure to lay that out at great length.

But we did attach an exhibit which is extremely relevant I think to this issue, which shows that when it was created in March of 2012, it was for the purpose of or it was in light of personal financial needs and the Facebook lawsuit.

That I think tells us pretty clearly that an agreement was created, backdated to December of 2009 with the express purpose of establishing standing in this lawsuit which was then served up to Facebook and the Court as having been concluded in December of 2009.

Those facts alone goes, I would say get you over the line of a reasonable suspicion that the documents we're asking for contain evidence of fraud.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. Mr. Newman, is there anything else you want to add?

MR. NEWMAN: Yes, Your Honor.

In this profession that I have chosen, my reputation is all I have. My reputation before the bench, my reputation before opposing counsel, and my reputation before clients.

We're not hiding anything, and we don't oppose the investigation Facebook is doing. Facebook is correct that my client owns the privilege. To the extent that it has been waived, we've disclosed all documents in that scope

of the waiver, but the waiver has not extended beyond what the Court found concerning the January 2015 opinion and order and we have to protect our client's privilege and our work product. The investigation can continue but we can't disclose privileged communications. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

You have given us a very difficult situation, and I'm afraid I don't have an easy answer as to how to go forward. I'm going to give you a partial answer now but part of that answer is going to require more work from all of you.

And I regret that because the case has moved slowly. It has taken me time to resolve the issues you've put in front of me. Even when I ordered status reports, it has taken me time to figure out what to do in response to status reports.

I'd really like to be in a position where everyone can be fully heard on the standing, and then I can decide if there is standing, and then the case can go forward. So it's with reluctance that I reach the conclusion today that I unfortunately need to keep proceeding as I have been which is going to be requiring a status report and probably further briefing to help me resolve the discovery dispute which will ultimately help me resolve whether there is standing, whether there is sanctionable conduct, whether this case should

proceed or not to the merits.

I'm not ready to get to the merits now, and I'm not, under the circumstances, going to start the process of discovery on merits. We are where we are for reasons that have been described before and which include a finding of a waiver of attorney-client privilege and a finding of a startling admission about a document that was submitted to the Court which was presented to the Court as something it could rely on in determining whether there was standing and therefore subject matter, a document that later turned out to have been backdated in a way that certainly was not known probably to anybody involved in the case on the phone today but certainly at a minimum was not known to Facebook and was not known to the Court.

So until we clear that up, under the circumstances here, this case is really not going to move forward towards the merits, which is why I was hoping I could just very simply agree with one side or the other today and at least get you moving a little bit forward, but I find reluctantly that I can't do that.

So what are we going to do?

First, in terms of the request for logging, for searching for documents and logging, I am granting Facebook's request with the caveat that I do want the parties to meet and confer now knowing that Kickflip is going to be made to search

for and log documents in the categories that the defendant has asked for. But I want you now to put your heads together and see how we can make the burden on Kickflip in doing that as minimal as necessary.

So a date range, for instance, seems to be a very obvious way to begin to do that. It may be that there are other ways that perhaps search terms can be agreed upon. I'm not quite sure. But I am going to make Kickflip do the searching and the logging because I am concerned, I share the concerns that Facebook has raised.

It may be that ultimately some or all of what ends up on that log may have to be produced, but I'm not in a position to decide that. But I do understand Kickflip's concern that the burden not be any greater than necessary, and so I do want the parties to meet and confer and see if you can figure out a concrete way to go forward on the searching and the logging consistent with what I have said.

Further, I'm going to go ahead and order you to do the in camera review that you have essentially agreed on.

I'll refer the in camera review to the Magistrate Judge, and I hereby order that either side can provide their discussion of up to five pages of what they think the Magistrate may need to know for context in order to conduct that in camera review.

It should go without saying I don't think that

an in camera review always has to be in front of the Magistrate Judge. Sometimes it's appropriate, sometimes it's not necessary.

If I thought the rest of this case was ready to move forward in a very expeditious fashion, I probably would not bring another judge into it at this point, but the case is not going to suddenly take off and move quickly and so I'm not too worried about any extra time that might be involved in getting the Magistrate Judge up to speed and helping us resolve that portion of the dispute.

In terms of the first request, the bigger question about whether I should order Kickflip to produce these documents of communications with litigation counsel and the plaintiff before October 14th of 2013, the date that the plaintiff introduced the December agreement into this litigation, I wish I could decide which way I am going to go on that today but I just simply can't.

There are difficult questions about the scope of the waiver that I have already ordered and how it relates to today's request, particularly in light of what has been learned in discovery to this point about the backdating of the December agreement. I think it is fair to say that in our January 2015 ruling, we thought we were much closer to Facebook's position and articulation of the scope of the waiver than what Kickflip was arguing, and certainly some of

what I have seen I think in the letters leading to today, positions that Kickflip may have taken about how narrow the waiver was that we found don't seem consistent with the full scope of the waiver that I thought I found in January of this year.

But privilege is important, and I'm reluctant to take any step on a phone call based on three-page letters that may inadvertently overstate the scope of the waiver and so that is where I am going to need assistance.

I'm further going to need assistance on the application, if any, of the crime fraud exception to the attorney-client privilege. Even after the questioning, I'm a little unclear as to whether the defendant I guess -- I guess I understand they think that they can meet their burden under the case law based on what they have already learned. I think they recognize they haven't shown me in just a three-page letter where I think only one paragraph is devoted to crime fraud, they haven't shown me yet how they meet that burden, but I think it is appropriate to give them the opportunity to do so because it could well be on that basis that I would grant the discovery sought, the documents in Category 1.

Again, I'm uncomfortable making that decision today in the context of something less than full briefing on an issue as important as the crime fraud exception to the

attorney-client privilege. So I believe I'm going to need full briefing on some sort of motion about the application of attorney-client privilege and the potential waiver, the breadth of the waiver that has already been found, how that has been impacted by what has been learned in discovery subsequent to my ruling in January as well as that the application of the crime fraud exception. I think I am going to need full briefing on all of that.

And, again, I regret needing you all to do that. I regret needing to put the further time and effort into it on my part. I regret that it will keep this case from progressing materially for quite some time, but having considered all of the alternative options, I find, again reluctantly, that I think that is the best one and the appropriate one in the context of this case.

So the end result is I am ordering you to meet and confer and provide a joint status report to tell me exactly what you are going to give me and on what basis in terms of the further briefing.

I would like to get that joint status report back from you as soon as possible so I can get you on your way towards doing that. But I'll now turn to you for your thoughts as to how soon you can meet and confer and get back to me on what I have asked you to do. First, Mr. Gimblett.

MR. GIMBLETT: I think we can meet and confer

quite quickly. I'd like to believe that we can get something to you by the end of the week. I think in view of the way it worked out last time, it might be prudent to give ourselves until early next week, say Tuesday, close on Tuesday.

THE COURT: Mr. Newman, what do you think of that?

MR. GIMBLETT: Thank you, Your Honor, and Mr. Gimblett. We would agree to Tuesday of next week.

THE COURT: Okay. Then I do order the joint status report consistent with what I outlined to be provided to me by next Tuesday, and we will try to turn to it as soon as we can.

I should ask now, are there other questions? First, Mr. Gimblett.

MR. GIMBLETT: Just one observation, Your Honor, which is that a scheduling order that governs this phase of discovery in which the deadlines for depositions are keyed off of the close of document production.

Our view is that we're not yet to the point where we can say that document production is closed, because we have these outstanding issues. If we see the clock for those depositions is still ticking, I don't know if it makes any sense for us to try to depose witnesses until we resolve these issues and Kickflip has complied with whatever orders

the Court has issued as a result of this dispute.

THE COURT: Well, that is something I think you

will want to take up in your meeting and conferring. And I should add if there are any modifications to the schedule, or any other work that either or ideally both parties think I should enter as a result of what I said today in your further meeting and conferring I would appreciate if you submit proposed forms of those orders with your submission next week.

Is there anything else, Mr. Gimblett, from your side?

MR. GIMBLETT: No, that's it. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. --

MR. DORSNEY: Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. DORSNEY: Your Honor, if I may. It's Ken Dorsney. May I have an opportunity to speak for a moment?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. DORSNEY: I guess I just want to ask the Court, to the extent that the Court is concerned about the propriety of my co-counsel in submitting the declaration, is that a basis for the relief that the Court is trying to give now? It is definitely something that -- to me, it sounds like based upon Facebook's representations about something

that I am not sure they have identified specifically, there is a question in the Court's view as to whether or not my co-counsel and I guess potentially my firm acted with propriety in submitting the declaration to clarify our understanding of the dating of that document. But I don't believe that that evidence or that specificity has been put forth to the Court.

To the extent the Court is basing its relief today on that assertion, is it possible to have that specified?

Because if we go through this process months and months, and, of course, I can only speak for myself. I'm aware of no impropriety in connection with the filing of that declaration, but to the extent we go through months and months and the Court has shaped its relief on that assertion but we don't have any specificity, then it leaves us with no opportunity to seek some type of recovery for all of that time and burden and expense. So I guess I would just like to respectfully ask the Court if some allegation from Facebook as to impropriety on my co-counsel is a basis for the relief that the Court is trying to shape.

THE COURT: I appreciate you raising the question. I don't have anything further to say at this time than what I have just said at more length than I had hoped to articulate it with, and I'm asking for more assistance from the parties. And you can certainly raise any concerns